#### THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



## 3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

SEP 17 200

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ATTN: SERVICE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVES

Subject: Pricing Issues in Foreign Military Sales Contracts

I want to reinforce the Department's policy on the submission of certified cost or pricing data in competitively priced foreign military sales contracts. Last July, the Director of Defense Procurement clarified DoD's requirement for pricing foreign military sales contracts. When foreign governments conduct a competition for a weapon system and a U.S. system is selected, that competition should determine the price to be paid. This is true even if the sale is then processed as a foreign military sale and even if DoD is buying the same item sole source. If the contracting officer determines that adequate price competition has occurred, the submission of certified cost or pricing data shall not be required.

This policy was incorporated into the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) at 225.7303(b). I am attaching copies of the July 13, 1999, memorandum and DFARS 225.7303(b). Please forward this information to those in your organization who deal with foreign military sales in order to ensure they aware of the Department's policy.

J. S. Gansler

Attachments: As stated



# ACQUIBITION AND TECHNOLOGY

### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

## 3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON DC 20301-3000

July 13, 1999

DP/CPF

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS OF DEFENSE AGENCIES

DEPUTY FOR ACQUISITION AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT,

ASN(RD&A)/ABM

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AIR FORCE

(CONTRACTING)

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (PROCUREMENT)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Subject: Pricing Issues in Foreign Military Sales Contracts

(DLSC/DLA)

I want to clarify the requirements for pricing foreign military sales (FMS) contracts, including the treatment of offset costs.

In today's global marketplace, there is significant competition for sales of military equipment, with U.S. systems competing against foreign systems and other U.S. systems (for example, F-15 vs. F-16) to meet foreign governments' requirements. In these situations, competitions run by foreign governments should determine the price to be paid. This is true even if the sale to the foreign government is then processed as a foreign military sale and even if DoD is buying the same item sole source. The contracting officer should consult with the foreign government through security assistance personnel to determine whether adequate price competition occurred. If so, this meets the requirement of FAR 15.403-1(b)(1), which states that the submission of certified cost or pricing data shall not be required when the contract price is based on adequate price competition. No further data to support the price should be requested.

In pricing noncompetitive FMS contracts where cost or pricing data is obtained, DFARS 225.7303-2(a) instructs contracting officers to recognize the reasonable and allocable costs of doing business with a foreign government, including offset implementation costs, except when the purchase is financed with funds made available on a nonrepayable basis. In 1995, the language at DFARS 225.7303-2(a)(3) was changed to allow all costs of implementing an offset agreement. There appear to be differences in how this



language is being interpreted and implemented. Contracting officers should treat all offset costs as allowable FMS contract costs. To disallow such costs means that U.S. companies must absorb offset costs that are required by the foreign government as a condition of making the sale. It is only reasonable that foreign governments that require offsets should bear the costs of those offsets.

Eleanor R. Spector

Director, Defense Procurement

Eleanor Spector